NEW METRODS AND WIDER SOOPE, BUT NO DECLINE

to the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: It cannot but be noticed with surprise by large class of readers when The Tribune speaks a large class of readers when The Tribune speaks on its editorial page of the decline of foreign missions, raising the question: "Why do foreign missions languish?" It would be a deep grief if we felt obliged to confess that there were such a fact. Christian missions to the countries covered by Oriental religions and to continents and islands occupied by barbarious tribos are a strong characteristic of the parious tribes are a strong characteristic of the seenth century. The Church of Christ has always een cager to propagate itself, and has always been been eager to propagate itself, and has always been active in some way, unless overpowered without or currupted within; but we have indulged the opinion that missions confincted on sound principles are more vigorous at the present moment than ever before. The great societies and boards which began to be organized a hundred years ago have been solid corporations. There are several which count with cerainity upon an annual revenue ranging from half a million to a million deliars. Every branch of the Christian Church has come to see that it must take a part, hence a long list of smaller societies with sencies. While the lead is yielded England, each of the Scottish churches is efficient in foreign fields. The Irish and the Welsh are organized or service abroad. The mission-houses of Basel, sarmen, Berlin and Hermannsburg are institutions by the plety of the common people of termany. There are as many as ten or twelve voluntary organizations that transmit the German type of Christian life to distant lands. The Protestants of France are active. A substantial edifice—at once source from which evangelical Frenchmen are sent to Basuto land, Senegal, Gaboon and Tahiti. Even the Waldenses of Italy, strattened as they are in their own land, have representation on the upper waters of the Zambesi. Each of the Scandinavian lands eden, Norway, Deamark, and even Finnland-sus-

would be impossible to name a Christian denomination in the United States which cuts any figure that is not equipped with an agency for foreign missions. The oldest of them, with intrenched positions in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, are naturally in the advance. But the Southern churches, notwithstanding all their disadvantages resulting from the civil War, prosecute missions with intrepldity. The somewhat unfamiliar denominations which flourish in the West are falling into line. That we have an inmense area in our own land to cover with Christian institutions does not deter American churches from

orking for the Orient or for the Southern Hemisphere.
While established societies hold their own, it is Christian public. Bishop Taylor captivates the hearts of many Methodists, in spite of the fact that they have admirable machinery for work abroad. The China inland Mission is gathering friends from every quarter. The Melanesian mission is specially support ed by many whose hearts were stirred by the life and death of Bishop Patteson. The unique work of Bishop ing from the organic operation of the great Church of England societies. There was a separate mission to Patagonia, but it has developed a fo a South American society. A project for North Africa attracts a company of supporters. Just as the McAll missions in Paris culist the sympathy of many Americans-as well they may-so there is hardly a corner of the world that does not appeal successfully to some coterie of Christians in Christian lands. With here and there an exception, the treasuries of

missionary secieties were supplied for the year 1889-'90 up to as high a figure as they ever reached, and some service have been in many cases beyond the ability to dispatch them. Very bold proposals have been ventured. There has been talk about a thousand missionaries at once for China. There is an annual conference held at Keswick, in the charming lake district of England, and the enthusiastic assembly, two months ago, addressed a letter to the Church Missionary Society, urging "that an appeal should be put forth by the O. M. S. for no less than a thousand additional workers, who will be needed to go out into the various fields within the peart few years." This is not a society alamoring to the public, but the public importuning a seciety. Such signs do not denote a decline in missions. It is quite the contrary. The truth is that the missionary enterprise has at last graeped its entire task—that is, it has laid claims to the whole world. With the occupation of the heart of Africa and the unexplored island of New-Guinea, it attacks the last regions. As an army drawn out over a wide field may present a list in the single, sucreotyped notion which prevailed afty or sweath five years ago, that the missionary went ent to smatch a few seals from among the heathen by dint of scorfficing his own life does not meet the requirement. The implantation of Christianity in all the world requires the translation of the Bible into every virile Issiguage, the creation of Christian literature, the organization of churches which will support and extend themselves, the training of a ministry of nations to complete the work begun by missionaries, where there are ancient religious systems, of course their errors, fallacies and defects must be exposed, and the truth and efficiency of Christianity must be demonstrated. And it is manifest that such service demands described the contract of th their highest mark. The offers of men for th

where there are ancient religious systems, of course where there are ancient religious systems, of course their errors, fallacies and defects must be exposed, and the truth and efficiency of Christianity must be demonstrated. And it is manifest that such service demands talent of a different sort from that which would teach where we can never cease to honor lowliness in missionary work. It is at the basis of all success. But there are men sdapted to the larger spheres. David Livingstone is the king of explorers. Alexander Duff was a master of the principles of education. Bislop Smythier, of Zangbar, can be trusted for the truest and tirmest judament in treating questions which lie between civilized nations and savages. For foresight and far-reaching plans, commend us to the metropolitans of Calcutts and Cape Town, men of stalwart frame and resolute tone whom it is an inspiration to have seen and heard. What man on earth has done seen and heard. What man on earth has done seen and heard. What man on earth has done seen and keard. Untapplit the annals of missions are irent and divided among denominations which have not the time or perhaps the disposition to examine one another's treesures. Then, too, the fields of missionary activity are far asunder. No one has yet gathered into a single sallery so much as the names of the men who have wrought with notable success in all the spheres of Christian propagandism.

Passale, N. J., Sept. 16, 1890. P. F. LEAVENS.

THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. WHAT IT DOES, WHAT IT SHOULD DO, AND WHAT

. IT SHOULDN'T DO.

To the Editor of The Tribune-Sir: Every New-Yorker that has occasion to think of the matter must feel that the "school question" in his city is getting serious. There is always an abundant crop of ideas. Many of these bear evidences of sincerity while some others appear to veil plans for which the times are not ripe and perhaps ought never to be ripe. Now a "missing link" is declared to exist in our educational system, a link of two years preparatory study to fit the gifted sons of the poor for admission to the higher colleges. A finger of warning is held up. "It will be a sorry day for America," says one of your neighbors, "when university education becomes chiefly the pursuit of the rich." The city college is good, it seems, but it bears no sort of a resemblance to the "link," and the two years' course, I suppose, is intended to be provided elsewhere, for oys that want an education and want it seasoned This prestige is, it seems, the first with "prestige."

and great reason for the two years' course. As every one knows, a poor boy or even a rich boy may obtain at the city college an excellent edu-ation without costing him or his parents a cent. If a poor boy yearning for knowledge cannot accept that without the so-called prestige he had better not try the paths of learning at all, for they would l lead him to glory. A boy who goes to college prestige probably gets just that and nothing more.

for prestige property gets lust that and afford the prepara-tion going to pay the university?

University work is not in the main educational.

The city college does not keep university work in view, near or remote, but it educates its students and its degree is everything it pretends to be. The important thing is the education. The prestige and the university will take care of themselves. The people of New-York have decided that no boys should people of New-York have decided that no boys should be debarred from an education by inability to payless and by vote they have established their city sollege. They can do as they please with it, but no doubt they will continue to hold that any boy wishing to profit by the city's sense of duty toward its citisens in education shall do so at the city's college, managed by the city itself. A student gets there a full return for whatever time and energy he can give. The city college along with other colleges will improve if the people so will it, but it is sufficient in itself and is not and should not be an appendage to any other institution. It is true Boston has her excellent Latin school, but she has not her college of the city of Boston, which would be even more excellent. New-York is proud of her college. So is every New-York, Sept. 25, 1880. GRADUATE.

A CHRISTIAN WOMAN PLEADS FOR THE JEWS.

A CHRISTIAN WORAN FLEADS FOR THE SAWS.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I would like to say a word as a Christian woman in defence of an inoffensive and industrious people, the Jews. Every day we read or see some action or slur committed upon them. We are shocked to hear of such things done in Eussia, yet we tolerate them hear in the United States. Do they aver interre in the United States. Do they ever inter fere with any one clas or make their religion obnoxious

the minds of her employer's children. Would a Jew have the presumption to enter a death chamber and thrust into the hand of a dying and unconscious man of a different religion the emblems of his faith? It was not to the Jews test Christ referred when he said: "For ye compass sea sand hand to make one procelyte; and whom he is made ye make him two-fold more the child of hell than yourselves."

No. You find the Jews liberal to all others. The trouble with these narrow-minded Christians is, not that the Jews are Jews, but that they remain Jews. blame to you, Americaus: Shame to the suppressed followers of the lowly and despised Jew Christ.

New-York, Sept. 17, 1890. MARION BOYD.

THEIR HABITS AND THEIR HABITAT.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: In The Sunday Tribune of the 7th instant was an article about "Doe Birds." The name "Doe Birds" is new to me, but the birds themselves are familiar from the description given. The scientific name is "Bartramia longicauda." and it is variously called "Bartram's Sandpiper" or "Tattier," "Upland Sandpiper," "Highland Snipe," etc. Wilson, in his Volume VII, 1813, named it after William Bartram. It is found throughout the country east of the Rocky Mountains, from Maine to Manitoba, Louisiana and Texas. At Bangor, Rockland, Bath and Portland, Me. Portsmouth, N. H., and at Ipswich and other places in Massachusetts it is called "Upland Plover." It is generally called "Upland Plover" in the East, and "Qually" on the Assiniboine. At Barnegat and other places in New-Jersey, and Columbus, Ohlo, it is commonly called "Field Plover." It is also called "Highland Plover," "Pasture Plover," "Uplander" and "Hill Bird" at various places in New-England, and "Grass Plover" and "Humility" on Long Island; "Gray Plover" at Beliport, "Plain Plover" at Seaford, and at Washington, D. C., besides some of the above, "Corn-field Plover." Dr. Coues, in 1874, speaks of it as "Prairie Pigeon" botween the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains. In Southern Wisconsin it was for morly (1874) called "Prairie Plover," and also "Prairie Snipe." At New-Orleans, La., it is the "Papabot" or "Papabotte." It is also called in various places in the United States, "Pepper-Pod," "Butter-Ball," etc. At Brownsville, Tex., and Matamoras, Mexico, it is called "Papabote." pronounced after the Spanish fashion, but is well-known by local huntsmen there as "Upland

Its manner of passage is very curious. In April and May it crosses the Rio Grande, going North, from the coast lands of the State of Tamaulipas, Mexico. into Texas. They are then generally pretty thir ugh I have found some that were fair eating This is after the last cold norther. In August and september and before the first cold norther of the coming season, they return and go to the South. this time they are very fat, and if one is shot twenty feet up in the air it will often burst open on striking the ground. On going North in April and May they about ten days only in one neighborhood, but returning fat in August and September they stay nearly month. This, however, is due in part to plenty of damp pasture and fresh young grass on their return They invariably crossed the river at night, and their peculiar whistling call as they went over the cities was carefully listened to and identified by local sportsmen. to be followed up the next day. One of these gentlemen, now dead, declared that it was the only game bird he had ever shot that would not squat to a dog. Our usual and most successful method of hunt-ing is in a carriage. I stand up, or even sit on the top of the carriage, and by driving toward the flock at an angle, can get as close to them as I chose. We usually make one shot on the ground and the second barrel as they rise. In a first day's sport, however, I have often shot right and left and followed up large flock of them some distance before they would rise. After a little shooting they rise quicker after a shot from the carriage. You can't get anywhere near them on foot. We had a Mexican boy down there who had a horse trained to go before him while he rounded up a flock into a bunch and shot a dozen at a time with an old smooth-bore musket. He was al ways handy to buy from if we had bad luck.

Here at Nuevo Laredo we have heard them whistling every night for a week, crossing the river going South but as the country is so dry they are not stopping much. However, we hope to go out to-night and get a couple of dozen.

As a general average they may be described as fol-lows; (See Trumbull's "Birds," 1888.) "Above, a mixture of blackish-browns, the feathers edged with slightly reddish or rusty white; neck lighter, a yellowish brown with dusky streaks; sides of head fight also; top of head dark-brown; arrow-head markings about front of breast and lower neck; throat and belly white with buff tints; inner surface of wings prettily barred gray and white; tall, a mixture of yellowish brown and white, speckled and blotched with black. Legs (o live bird), light gray tinged with greenish-yellow. Bill (live bird), black above and at tip, the remainder

bright yellow."

Trumbull's measurements, which I have personally verified (taken from seven freshly killed birds): Length, eleven and a quarter to twelve and a quarter inches; extent, twenty-one and three-eights to twenty-two and one-eighth inches; bill, measured along its top, about one and three-sixteenths inches.

The meat is dark brown but very gamy, and in their Southern journey, in August and September, very fat and juicy.

You will see that this bird has a great number of

southern journey, in August and September, very fat and juley.

You will see that this bird has a great number of different names. I have given only about half of those I have heard and there must be a great many more. As its range is so wide, almost every part of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains, it ought to be familiar to all sportsmen and game-caters. Probably the greatest numbers are found in Louisiana and Texas. I do not know so well about its habits in other places, but whenever we heard the plover going over to the North in April or May it was a sure sign that the last norther had blown for that season. When they returned, the last days of August or the fore part of September, it was always well ahead of the first norther of the fall. One season when we had very nice feeding for them in September, they stayed in the neighborhood until the 1st of October. Then we had a slight norther, and when I went out the next day, I drove for more than twenty miles over their favorite feeding ground, but not a plover was to be found. Two days before there had been thousands.

I do not see any reason for the mistake, but I find that many people confuse this "Upland Plover" with the "Jack Snipe"—"Gallinago Delicato," probably the gamiest game bird in the world. There is a slight resemblance in the coloring, but the snipe has a much longer bill and shorter legs than the plover. The latter also has much more white in the under colorings, While the plover is extremely difficult to approach, except in a carriage, or by pushing a horse, in front of you, yet when you take advantage of these weaknesses, it is about as stupid as a bird can be. I have fired three shots into a flock of ten or fifteen, from the carriage, before the rest of them would rise. Then they went only a short distance, 200 or 300 yards, where we came up to them with almost the same ease. I never shot them with dogs, so I don't know how they would act.

N. Loredo, Mexico, Sept. 13, 1890.

VERNON H. BROWN AND THE BOTHNIA.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The system of interviewing, which is so prom nent a feature in Journalism, becomes mischievous and oppressive when the interviewer, relying upon memory to write up at a later period his report, either from carelessness or defective memory fails to give a cor-

rect version.

The reporter who quoted me as pronouncing as sertions of the Bothnia's passengers "all lies." both misquoted and did me great injustice. I stated I was then engaged in investigating the matter, but was only prepared to say that I thought the alleged condition of affairs was much exaggerated. He then referred to a report that the bed linen had been unchanged since its use on the previous voyage. This report I pro-nounced a "palpable lie," and that was the only oc-

casion the objectionable epithet was applied.

The complaints regarding the alleged condition of the Bothnia were promptly taken up by me and as care-fully investigated as the ship's limited stay at this port permitted. My report has been forwarded to Liver-pool, and on the Bothnia's arrival home the investiga-tion will be completed. By kindly giving space in your next issue for the above explanation, you will greatly oblige.

New-York, Sept. 25, 1890. (The interview to which Mr. Brown refers did not appear in The Tribune, nor has The Tribune published, recently, any criticisms upon the condition of any Cunard steamship .- Ed.)

TENURE OF THE BRITISH CABINET.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Is not The Tribune slightly in error in sir: Is not the tribune signay in error in the ministry give up office when it is besten, decisively, by a vote in Parliament, whether there is a dissolution of Parliament or bot!

Brooklyn, Sept. 17, 1890.

(A more careful reading of the answer to "H."

printed in The Tribune September 17, will show you the literal correctness of the statement that "the term of office of the British Cabinet is ended only by the Sovereign's acceptance of the resignations of the Ministers or by the demise of the Crown." In answer to your own question, it may be said that usually the Ministers tender their resignations in a body whenever beaten by a decisive majority on an important question, or what is commonly called a "ministerial question"; but sometimes they prefer to recommend the Sov-ereign to dissolve Parliament. Sometimes, too, the King or Queen does not accept their resignations in the one case or follow their advice in the other. Again, usually, but not always, a Ministry resigns as soon after a dissolution and a ers! It is not the Jewish servant that en-

AFFAIRS AT THE NAVY YARD.

UNPLEASANT RUMORS ABOUT THE CRUISER BALTIMORE DISCREDITED.

The red flag was flying from the foretop of the cruiser Boston yesterday at the Navy Yard, as a sign that something was being done with her powder. The ammunition was removed from the magazines and put into a canal-boat, which is to be towed down to Fort Wadsworth to-day, where it will be unloaded and stowed away. The off wooden ship Minnesota, now used as a training-ship, is to have a roof built over her like that on the receiving-ship Vermont. The forty eight-hour trial of the Vesuvius's dynamo was successful. The work on the evaporator and distiller is to be finished and a few other jobs done, and it is expected that the vessel will leave the Navy Yard on Ortober 1, to report to Rear Admiral Gherardi for orders. It is probable that some practice with the three big dynamite guns will be held in Gardiner's Bay, and that the vessel will then go to Newport to undergo tactical and speed trials. Probably no charges will be fired in the trials with the guns, but some practical tests of the working of the pneumatic ap paratus will be made. The ammunition was removed from the cruiser Dolphin at Fort Wadsworth yester repaired to-day. The work of tearing down the old ship-house in which the unfinished York stood for so long was completed at the yard yesterday.

The disquicting reports published about the cruiser Baltimore yesterday, that she had proven herself an utter failure as a warship, and had been ordered to go Stockholm to Kiel to go into dry-dock, and thence to New-York without delay, were commented upon as "one of those yarns which are cooked up in the calley." The nineteen days she consumed in going from New-York to Stockholm with Captain Ericsson's body was a long voyage only in the minds of those who were not acquainted with the fact that she was ordered to make no more than half-speed-ten knots-on the voyage, or that the vessel encountered fogs on the trip caused some delay. It is the belief that after she has been docked at Kiel and her hull thoroughly examined she will go to Lisbon, and there await orders from the Navy Department. This was the programme laid out for Captain Schley before the vessel left here.

A report was received at the Navy Yard to the effect that Secretary Tracy and Commodore Ramsay, Chief of the Bureau of Navigution, had concluded not to send the sloop-of-war Richmond to a foreign squadron, and prentice training squadron at Newport. She is order to be at Newport to meet the training ships Jamestown and Portsmouth. The former was at Fenechal, Madeira, England, on August 13. Both are expected to arrive here within the coming week, and will go to Newport. It was first intended that the Richmond should take relief crew from here to Colon for the Swatara, the first orders to which were to proceed from Chemulpo, Corea, to Panama, but she is now ordered to proceed to Mare Island to be repaired and refitted for another

ornise.

The lighter Charity, in tow of the tug S. E. Babcock, drifted against the ram-prow of the cruiser Dolphin, off East Twenty-eighth-st., on Wednesday evening, and was so badly injured that she filled with water and sank. Mrs. Stubbs, wife of the captain of the lighter, was drowned before the boats of the Dolphin were lowered into the water. Captain Stubbs and his two children were saved.

OPPOSED TO SELLING FRUIT BY WEIGHT.

Representatives of various industries appeared be fore the Committee on Markets of the Board of Alder men yesterday to give their views on the proposed ordinance directing that all fruit and vegetables be sold in this city by weight. G. S. Palner, an importer of and dealer in fruits, urged that the ordinance, if enforced, would impede business so much that the fruits would become stale. R. S. M. Day, a large Landler of foreign, California and Florida fruits, declared that it would be impossible to weigh the fruis on its arrival here, as there was no room on the piers or at the railroad stations. R. H. Thorn, a commission dealer, thought that the proposed metricious would injure the fruit business here greatly. E. L. Geodsell, a handler chiefly of Spanish and California fruits, dwelt on the speed with which the products had to be handled here in order to avoid loss. It would take twenty-four hours to weigh the fruit he

would take twenty-four hours to weigh the fruit he received on some days, and this meant ruin to his business.

Malcolm Townsend, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, said that on one pier 20,000 packages were sometimes handed in one day. It would be inspossible to weigh the fruit on the pier, as this would take three times as much time as the unloading of the cars would. Vice-President Stanford, of the Old Dominion Steamship Line, said the ordinance, if passed, would divert much of the fruit and vegetable trade from New-York to other markets. The hearing will be continued Thursday at 2 p. m.

TP GOES THE PRICE OF COAL.

At a meeting of sales agents of the leading anthracite coal companies yesterday prices were advaned 10 to 20 cents a ton. The advance was 10 cents on grate or broken, 15 cents on egg and stove, and 20 cents on proken, \$3 75; stove \$4; egg. \$4 30; chestnut, \$3 95 a ton. The output for the month was limited to 3,500,000 tons, but this will enable the companies to work to nearly their full capacity. Officers of the work to nearly their full capacity. Omcers of the companies were confident, however, that this production would not be reached on account of the lack of cars. The scarcity of cars was said to have begun this year much carlier than usual, and even now to be a serious question. Whether circular prices would be realized at once was considered doubtful, although the domand was at present exceptionally good for all stress.

HE HAS MONEY AND WANTS A WIFE.

If any good-looking girl arriving at the Barge Office finds a stout Jerseyman staring at her intently she need not be alarmed. He is John Haddeman, of Ilinsdate, N. J., and is a widower of six weeks' standing is forty-nine years old, owns a farm and house, numer outs grape vines and has \$2,000 in the bank. He say that he wants a wife, and prefers a German or Irish girl. John alleges that his wife said that he was good-looking.

ALTERATIONS TO GRACE CHURCH

For the first time in many years Grace Charch in this city has been closed during a part of the summer, because of certain extensive repairs and altera tions which the vestry decided to make. The church. as renovated, will be opened for the regular service on the first Sunday in October, when it is expected that the rector, the Rev. Dr. Huntington, will officiate and preach.

A BIG BUNCH OF GRAPES FOR MR. DEPEW. A magnificent bunch of immense purple-brown

grapes lay in a cotton-lined basket, nearly as big as room at the Grand Central Station yesterday. It was a gift from Daniel M. Dunning, of Auburn, N. Y., to Chauncey M. Depew in token to the former's appreciation of the wise counsel crammed by the latter into his address at the State Fair at Syracuse recently. "Charlie" Palmer, who unites with many other cently. "Charlie" Palmer, who unites with many other accomplishments the shill of an expert viticulturist, pronounced the "exhibit" the finest bunch of grapes he had ever seen on or off the stage. President John Newell, of the Lake Shore, thought that the present fully justified Mark Twain's conception of the fruit carried by Joshua and Caleb who were sent to "spy out" the land of Canaan.

BMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS TO SURRENDER.

Commander Stephenson, of Fort Castle Garden, has signified his willingness to capitulate. He, President Ridgway and Commissioners Starr and Huribut had a meeting yesterday, and Mr. Stephenson produced a resolution yielding the Garden to the city on November 1. But the other Commissioners mildly dis-sented, and suggested that it was rather early to give or top the fort. They wanted to make the surrender on October 9, when they meet again. Mr. Stephenson kindly consented to this. The Commissioners voted to present an oil painting of Father Riordan to the mission which he founded. Mr. Stephenson said that he was in favor of turning the Garden over to the Park Commissioners. Asked whether they intended to hold office any longer, Commissioners Stephenson and Starr replied that they would remain State Commissioners of Emigration until they got other offices.

IMMIGRANTS SLIP ON SHORE UNOBSERVED.

The steamer Majestic, of the White Star Line, landed a large number of steerage passengers on Wednesday, and Superintendent Weber, of the Immigration Service, has reported that some fifty steerage passengers were not registered. The contention on his part is that they must have excaped from the steamer at the pier while the cabin passengers were landing. The officers of the White Star Line seplied that the people probably came ashore in the bustle and confusion of the landing of many passengers when many people were about to d part in another steamer of the White Star Line from the same pier. But the question of escaping immigrants is an old dispute between the officers of the Immigration Service and the transatiant's steamship compant s. Super ntendent Weber has already submitted a plan to becreary Windom for securing a full registration of all immigrates who arrive here, whether in the steerage or in the first cabin. It provides for the requiring of all passenters to declare their The steamer Majestic, of the White Star Line, landed

majority or the new House of Commons is hostile. | nationality, in addition to the customs diclarations which all passengers make on arriving here. There are other details of the plan.

THE COURTS.

MODEST CLAIM OF THE HALL ESTATE. A motion was made before Judge Dawrence, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, in behalf of the Hall estate, for an injunction restraining the Board of Electrical Control from putting down subways in front of No. 214 Greenwich-st. The people at that number have a cellar which extends to the middle of the street, under the roadway, and they do not want it disturbed. They declare that the property was formerly owned by a man named Doy, who, when the street was opened, only gave the city the right of way and still retained the fee in the land. Judge Lawrence remarked that he thought the claim of the plaintiffs was preposterous, but he took the papers and reserved his decision.

MCKEE RANKIN SUBD BY HIS WIFE.

Judge Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday signed an order requiring Arthur McKee Rankin, the actor, to show cause why he should not be equired to contribute to the support of his wife and sixteen-year-old daughter. The couple were married in December, 1869, and Mrs. Rankin has recently begun a suit for a limited divorce on the ground of abandon ment. She alleges that since April 9, 1888, when Mr Rankin abandoned her and their child, Phyllis, he has not contributed anything to her support. She declares in her complaint that she has been a faithful wife to her husband, and that she gave him large sums of money, which she exreed as an actress. She bought, at Mr. Rankin's suggestion, she says, a cottage known as "The Knolis" at Riverdale, N. Y., for \$22,000, and is a mortgage on the property of \$20,800, and the taxes for 1889 are still unpaid. Her ill-health prevents her from accepting professional engagements, and she is entirely without means of support. She alleges that her husband owns the play known as "The Canuck," which, she declares, yields him an income of from \$500 to \$700 a week. She also says that he has property worth \$10,000 at Spokane Falls, Wash.

THE PRINCE AND THE PAUPER CASE. THE PRINCE AND THE PAUPER CASE.

"The Prince and the Pauper" case was up before Judge Daly, in the Court of Common Pleas, sgain yesterday, for the argument of the motion made by the counsel for Daniel Frohman, for an injunction restraining Edward II. House from producing the play as he proposed to do, with "Tommy" Russell as the star, Mr. Frohman declares that he has already bought off Mr. House's right to produce the play. The only new point yesterday was an affidavit made by Mrs. Lambrecht, the mother of "Tommy" Funsell, in which she declared that she consulted with Mr. amidavit made by Mrs. Lambrecas, the mother of "Tommy" Russell, in which she declared that she consulted with Mr. Frohman after the former suit was decided, and asked him if he claimed any right to Mr. House's dramatization. Upon his replying that he did not, she went ahead and made contracts with managers throughout the country. The case was adjourned to allow Mr. Frohman's counsel to cenre affidavits in answer to the one made by Mrs.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY. Supreme Court.—Gambers—Heres continued.
Supreme Court.—Gambers—Heres continued.
Supreme Court.—C. ambers—Heres.—Lawrence, J.—Motion alendar, Nos. 1 to 29, called at 11 o'clock.
Supreme Court.—Special term.—Paris I and II.—Admired until Octore 6, 1890.
Supreme Court.—Lincuit.—Paris I.—Adjourned until Octo-

ber 2. 1890.

Buprene Court-Circuit-Parts II, III and IV-A4journed until October 6.

Surregate's Court-Before Ranson. S.-For probate:
Surregate's Court-Before Ranson. S.-For probate:
Wills of J. A. Jameson, S. B. H. Vance, John Raird,
T. W. Winterbottom and M. E. Ellis, 10 a. m.; A. B.
Andrew and Alexand r Bowden. 10 308 a. m.

Superior Court-General Term-Adjourned until Octoser 4. Superior Court-Special Term-Before Dugre, J.-Moions.
Superior Court-Trial Term-Parts I, II and III-Ad-

City Court—Trial Term—Pert II—Before Fitzaimons, J.
—Short causes—Nos. 2327, 2938, 2240, 3155, 3107, 8235,
3030, 2855, 3249, 2829, 3072, 8228, 3197, 2835,
3100, 2039, 3835, 3357.
—City Court—Frial Term—Part III—Before Giegerich, J.—
Short causes—Nos. 1828, 2946, 3020, 2289, 2667, 3112,
3158, 3222, 1879, 3198, 3181, 3266, 3237, 2901, 3148,
3285, 3816, 3838, 3323, 3303.
—Court of termeral Nessions—Part I—Before Smyth, R.,
and Assistant District—Attorney Jerome—Nos. 1 to 20, inclusive.
—Court of General Sessions—Part II—Before Martine, J.,
and Assistant District—Attorney Goff—Nos. 1 to 18, inclusive. clusive. Court of General Sessions—Part III—Before Fitzgerald, J. and Assistant District-Attorney Redford—No. 1.

THE NEW-YORK BOTTLING COMPANY'S PIONIC. The eighth annual parade of the New-York Bottling The eighth annual parage of the New Total Solution.

Company's Employes' Association was held yesterday and proved to be a great success. A large number of invitations were sent out and fully 300 people took part in the celebration. The arrangements for the day were gotten up in fine style, and consisted of a parade of over forty wagons and carriages and 100 horses mounted by buglers and outriders. The parade started from the factory, No. 160 South Fifth-ave., and marched through the principal streets of the city, from the City Hall to Brommer's Union Park, One-hundred andthirty-third-st. and the Southern Boulevard, where the

following games took place: 100, 200 and 75 yard races, hitching-up-team race, quoits, apple race, three-legged race, sack race, egg race, potato race, pig race, wrestling Graeco-Roman and coffar-and-clbow styles, running high jump, hop, step and jump, long jump, tug-of-war, boxing, light-weight, middle-weight, cork-weight and heavy-weight. Waurer's band from Harlem farnished the music, and a

pleasant day was spent at the park.

In the evening after the games were finished and the prizes, which consisted of gold and silver watches, medals and other desirable tokens of victory, had been distributed, a good supper was served at the grounds distributed, a good supper was served at the grounds and the carriages were prepared for the roturn frip. Calcium lights illuminated the streets and theworks were discharged along the route and the homeward procession formed a gay and suitable close to a joily day's sport. Among those present were John R. Steele, secretary of the New-York Boilling Company; George W. Raynor, president; J. R. Jinlay, president of the Employes' Association; P. J. Stemson, captain; J. L. Scince, secretary; M. V. Ryerson, treasurer, and others. The employers give their workers one day in each year for merry-making and the party certainly had a fine time yesterday.

A POSTOFFICE WATCHWAY ARRESTED.

Stephen D. Houghtaling, who has been for twentythree years in the postal service, first as letter carrier and then as trusted night watchman at the Postoffice, and then as trusted might was arrested yesterday by Postoffice Inspector Morris. Houghtaling was one of those old employes in whom officials have the utmost confidence and his arrest was a surprise to all who knew him. Packages have frequently been missed recently from the inquiry department. quently been missed recently from the inquiry department to which letters and packages not properly addressed are sent. Houghtaling has access to the room at night. On Wednesday night Inspector Morris, who was on the watch, saw Houghtaling open one of the closet doors and abstract several articles of small value. The accused man burst into tears when arraigned before Commissioner Shields, and he did not deny his guilt. He will probably be leniently dealt with on account of his years of faithful service.

A FRIEND AND GUIDE TO ADVERTISERS.

In a handsome, well printed, well bound volume of 623 pages Dauchy & Co. have published their annual newspaper catalogue for 1890. The catalogue is a mine of valuable information for advertisers as well as for all who are interested in the growth and development of the public press in the United States and Canada. It contains a list of the periodicals in the two countries which insert advertisements, with date of establishment, politics or other special features, and the actual or estimated number of copies printed of each issue. The list is in the alphabetical order of States, cities and towns, and the newspapers, magazines, etc.—for all sorts of periodical publications are embraced in the general title of a newspaper catalogue—are arranged according to frequency of issue. The catalogue has on each page a ruled space for memoranda, and has as a supplement a valuable classified list of religious, agricultural and class publications in foreign languages as well as in English.

TROOP " A" PREFERS NOT TO MOVE.

The Armory Board at its meeting yesterday decided to postpone until to-day the consideration of the proposed site of a new armory for the 66th Regiment at Sixth-ave, and the Bowery. The Board directed its Building Committee to secure plans as soon as possible for the new armory of the 9th Regiment, in West Fourteenth-at, and for the proposed building of the 71st Regiment.

It was decided to instruct the Corporation Counsel

to bring condemnation proceedings against the prop-erty No. 114 West Fifteenth-st., which is needed for the site of the new 9th Regiment Armory, if the owner, Stephen Shrades, refused a reasonable price for it. He hus asked \$20,000, which is said to be at least \$3,000 more than it is worth. General Pitagerald announced that Troop A preferred to remain in its present quarters to making use of the new 71st Regiment Armory, at Thirty-fourth-st. and Park-ave., where there will be no room for it.

TRACING ALLEGED MURDERERS.

A reporter from Philadelphia went to Police Head-quarters on Wednesday and said he had traced three Italian murdarers to this city. The men were Guiseppe Protoco, Casanio Peccario and Astonio Camachio, he made and they had robbed and murdared George Regard.

a boardingthouse keeper, at Harteville, Penn., and had escaped to this city with \$1,000. He had discovered that the murderers had bought tickets to Europe on the steamship Normannia. Later he said that detectives were going to the steamship with him to arrest the Italians. The Normannia sailed yesterday afternoon, but the alleged murderurs did not appear. Afterward Inspector Byrnes said he knew nothing about the alleged murder story.

THE COST OF CITY CHARITIES.

INCREASED APPROPRIATIONS WANTED FOR NEXT YEAR-IMMENSE QUANTITIES

President Porter, of the Department of Charities and Correction, sent, yesterday, his estimate of the expenses of his department for 1891 to Mayor Grant, chairman of the Board of Estimate and Apportion-ment. He asks for \$3,111,371. The principal items making up the amount are: Salaries, \$643,846; sup-plies, \$1,431,185, and buildings, \$906,000. The amount asked for 1890 was \$2,991,050. The salaries for that year were estimated at \$637,400, supplies at \$1,392,000, and construction of new buildings at \$834,150. The present estimate, therefore, is only a little in excess of that of last year. The large amount requested for the construction of new buildings, President Porter intends to use, in part, for the erection of a new penitentiary on Riker's Island. About \$250,000 also will be used for the increased accommodation of

President Porter says that a larger amount for supplies is necessary this year, as all provisions have gone up in price. Contracts for supplying the various departments will be asked for in December. There will be necessary this year about 4,500,000 pounds fish, worth about \$20,000; 570,000 quarts of fresh nilk, worth about 5 cents a quart; 360,000 quarts of condensed milk, worth about 18 cents a quart; 300,000 quarts of 100,000 pounds of pouliry, worth about \$10,000; 38,000 toes of coal, worth \$4 aton; 30,000 barrels of four, worth \$5 a barrel; 270,000 pounds of butter, 50,000 pounds of tes, 103,000 pounds of oatmeal, 125,000 pounds of coffee, 385,000 pounds of coap, and 600,000 pounds of sugar. There are at present 15,500 people in the various institutions connected with the department.

THE WILL OF DION BOUCICAULT.

The will of Dion Boucleault was offered for probate presence of A. A. Cauldwell and Herman A. Schwab. The entire estate is bequeathed to the widow, Josephine Louise Thorndike Boucicault, and she and John Peter addagan are named as executors. Messrs. Howe & Hummel have served a notice on the Surrogate that they have been retained by Agnes Robertson, who secured a divorce from Boucleault in England, and it is expected that she will claim her dower-right in the dead actor's estate.

TWO MORE JURORS FOR M'GONEGAL'S TRIAL. Two additional jurors were obtained yesterday on the trial before Judge Fitzgerald of Dr. Henry G. Mc-Gonegal, accused of killing Annie Goodwin. five members of the panel were examined, but most of them had formed opinions from reading reports of the testimony taken before the Coroner. A few per-emptory challenges were interposed. The jurors acciety goods at No. 402 Grand-st., and Isaac Miller, a

THE PETROLEUM MARKET.

Whether it was a coincidence or not cannot be deter-mined easily, but the advertisement in Western dispatches mined easily, but the advertisement in Western dispatches of a new opposition to the Standard in the Ohio petroleum fields was followed yesterday by a slump in Buckeye Pipe Line certificates. The decline was abrupt, reaching 14, cents at the Stock Exchange and 2½ cents at the Consolidated Exchange. A handful of offerings accomplished the depression. The price for Ohio oil paid in the field by the Buckeye Pipe Line still is 37½ cents. The National Transit market also was dull but about steady, it now showing the reluctance to fall which the Buckeye market exhibited a few days ago, when Pennsylvania oil was receding. There is a scarcity of refined oil, according to "Kiernan's News Letter," but the stagnation of speculation leaves the crude oil markets the victims of confusion and manipulation.

G.50 marks; London, 6-3864 peace.

Oil City, Penn., Sept. 25.—National Transit Certificates opened at 804c; inknet, 804c; lowest, 794c; closed at 794c; asles, 120,000 bbls; charters, 60,900 bbls; shipments, 73,819 bbls; runs, 65,264 bbls.

Pittaburg, Penn., Nept. 25.—Petroleum dult; National Transit Cartificates opened at 80c; closed at 794c; highest, 804c; lowest, 754c; highest, 804c; closed at 80c; closed at 794c; highest, 794c; clearances, 434,000 bbls.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

British markets unchanged at 4d. or scant Sc, for refrigerated beef and 10 2113c for American steers, dead weight.

The Orinoco salls for Bermuda with about 66 cattle and 3 sheep and the Egyptian Monarch takes out 500 cattle and 1,000 quanters of beef.

In orinoco salls for Bermuda with about 66 cattle and 1,000 quanters of beef.

In orinoco salls for Bermuda with about 60 cattle and 1,000 quanters of beef.

In orinoco salls for Bermuda with about 60 cattle and 1,000 quanters of beef.

Act of the sall statle sall sall reserved. Very little trading, and the market is quoted duit. Sales during the week have ranged from \$22\$ to \$45 per head. But very few have exceede \$40.

CALVES—Receipts 580 head—423 at 60th-st., 125 at Washington Market and \$8 at Jersey 11ts. The demand was not very brisk, and with nearly 700 Westerns held over Wednesday there were more toan butchers needed. Prices were just about steady and 250 were likely to be carried over. **Wednesday* there were more toan butchers needed. Prices were just about steady and common to prime State veals at 5 \$75 pc. Choice bucks, country, brought as light as 8c.

Dressed calves were easier, and the cool weather favors slipments from the country. Dressed grassers sold at 45 be, country dressed veals at 8 5 10 pc, city dressed at 45 11 hg. The sall have been granted by the stockyard authorities for Delaware, Lackawanna and Western road to land stock at the foot of West 60th-st. for rather nore than three years, or since August, 1887, the 60th-st. yards have been practically forbiden to receive stock shipped over that road. The trouble which culminated in that result is well known. The relaxation of the embargo is picbably due to the pressure brought to bear by shippers and commission men at a time when the delays in forwarding stock by the roads that naturally feed these yards have seemed to almost threaten their continued existence. This corression is not supposed to affect in the least the status or relation of the D. L. and W. road to the the stockyards. Sales

at #5; 73 do, 174 m, at #6; 45 do, 170 m, at #7; 28 do, 155 m, at 47 50.

Walsh, Hirly & Co.: 31 Vesls, 172 m, at #7, less #7 on the lot.

Judd & Buckingham: 6 Vesls, 147 m, at #7, 1628 #7 on the lot.

M. Cellins: 4 Vesls, 175 m, at #7.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 23 carloads of 4,835 head—15 carloads at Jersey City and 8 carloads at #0th-at., of which 2 carloads were consigned direct. Seven carloads were back at the untown yards. Sheep rule steady with sales at 42 53 #85 50 per 100 m; and while common and modium Lambs were plenty and sold at rather lower prices, prime Lambs were firm and in light supply. Reported transactions were at the range of #5 87 #4#7 37 % for ordinary to choice, and Culls sold at #4#2 per m.

Dressed Multon casder at \$1.470.

Sales—Dillenback & Dewey: 72 State Lambs, 63 m average, at #4 70 per 100 m; 100 Northern Canada do, 98 m, st #4 75; 180 do, 62 m, at #8 45; 198 do, 58 m, at \$3; 14 State Sheep, 125 m, at \$85 0; 36, 90 m, at \$44 50; 23 Cull Lambs, 51 m, at \$45; 20 do, 51 m, at \$45; 5 State Sheep, 118 m, at \$45; 20 do, 65 m, at \$6 37; 5 State Sheep, 118 m, at \$45; 60 do, 76 m, at \$6 37; 5 State Sheep, 118 m, at \$45; 60 do, 76 m, at \$6 37; 5 State Sheep, 118 m, at \$45; 60; 60 do, 76 m, at \$6 37; 5 State Sheep, 118 m, at \$45; 60; 60 do, 76 m, at \$6 30; 13 State Sheep, 67 m, at \$47; 5; 9 Hucks, 114 m, at \$8.

D. Harrington: 156 State Lambs, 76 m, at \$7, 12½; 60 do, 63 m, at \$6 50; 13 State Sheep, 67 m, at \$47; 5; 9 Hucks, 114 m, at \$8.

Judd & Huckingham: 170 State Lambs, 66 m, at \$6 684; 120 Pennsylvania do, 70 m, at \$64; 40; 100 Pennsylvania Sheep and Lambs, 66 m, at \$6; 125 Western Sheep, 98 m, at \$47; 100 do, 99 m, at \$44; 100 Pennsylvania Sheep and Lambs, 66 m, at \$65; 128 Western Sheep, 98 m, at \$47; 100 do, 99 m, at \$44; 100 Pennsylvania Lambs, 68 m, at \$65; 185 Keetucky Lambs, 65 m, at \$65; 186 Keetucky Lambs, 65 m, at \$65; 185 Keetucky Lambs, 65 m, at \$67; 161 Member Sheep, 85 m, at \$67; 161 Member Sheep, 85 m, at \$67; 161 Member Sheep, 86 m, at \$60; 185 Keetucky Lambs, 65 m, at os m, et su 75: 180 do, 02 m, at so 45: 198 do, 58 m, at so; 14 State Sheep, 125 th at 381 50: 15 State Shee

do, 205 B, at 64 80; S rough do, 295 B, at 64; 6 de, 305 B, at 68 50.

July de Buckingham: 12 State Hogs, 106 B, at 65 28 g
SI do, 221 B, at 66; S rough do, 418 S, at 64.

J. N. Pridock & Store, 31 State Hogs, 108 B, at 66 18 g
10 rough do, 203 B, at 64.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

FEATURES OF NEW-YORK DEALINGS. of business, which fell below 4,000,000 business, in spits of some bearish factors. Cables were weaker, fine weather ruled at the West, and full receipts were repeated at Milwaukec. Talk is also heard of a greater increase in Norta weather receipts, atthough the Aliantie nest as rivale are trivial. At see time priors were lower, but the rully was cany. December opposed at 61 044, 561 at 61 033, and rose to 81 044, the close, however, but unchanged at 81 051, May went from 81 064, to 61 072, but recovered to 81 083, and rose to 81 084, as not gain of a complete content.

unchanged at 81 034. May went from 21 084. The close, however, but recovered to 81 084. May went from 21 084 of 1084 but recovered to 81 084. May went from 21 084 of 1084 of 1084 recovered to 81 084. May went from 21 084 of 1084 o

THE TRADE IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Sept. 25 (Special).—There was just as much bear news from the Northwest to-day as at any time in the past fortnight. The receipts up there showed an increase—504 cars at Minneapolis and Duluth, and even bigger arrivals, 750 cars, were predicted for Frian increase—504 cars at Minneapolis and Dullud, seeven bigger arrivals, 750 cars, were predicted for Friday. The cables, too, were almost without exception weak. The clearances were still small, new export business at the scalourd practically nothing, and the speculative business here at Chicago narrow, and the speculative business here at Chicago narrow, we have the special states of the control of the speculative business here at Chicago narrow, market, prices at the close showed a little gain, september opened at 90 1-2, sold between 90 3-6 and 97, and closed at 90 7-8; December opened at 99 3-4, sold between 99 3-8 and 81 00 1-4, sold between 90 3-8 and 81 00 1-4, sold between 90 3-8 and 81 00 1-4. The strength was the fill of the self-strength was the strength of the control of the control of the control of the surplus of old corn back in the country amounted, according to its estimates, to eighteen percent of the crop—378,000,000 bushels. The figures were given a ballish interpretation by the crowd in the corn pit. Prices at one moment showed an advance of 1-2 cent, but lost half of this before the closed at 47 7-8; October was nominally all day 1-8 cent over september; May opened at 49 7-8, sold between 50 1-8 and 49 3-4, and closed at 50 1-8. On March 1, the flovernment report estimated the surplus of old corn at about 300,000,000 bushels. Those who saw the point argue that if 400,000,000 bushels. Those who saw the supply the wants for seven months, corn consumers would surely be able to worve through the next three months on 378,000,000 bushels. Those who saw the supply the wants for seven months, corn consumers would surely be able to worve through the next three months on 378,000,000 bushels. Provisions rallied some, along with everything else on the floor.

THE STATE OF TEADE.

Baitimore, Sept. 25.—Cotton very firm; middling, 1044. Flour dull. Wheat—Southern dull and easier: Futtz, 986 451 01; Longberry, 188-481 01; No. 2, 97c; steamer No. 2 red, 93c; Western steady; No. 2 winter red, spot and September, 954-4706c; October, 954c; Becember, 81 004c 140 05. Corn—Southern firm; white, 36-38c; veillew, 54 257c; Western quiet; mixed spot and September, 55-2c; Western quiet; mixed spot and September, 55-2c; Geologic, 54-26-34c; year, 51c bid. Outs firm. Reg fairly, active; choice to fancy, 76-78c; good to prime, 72-78c; common to fair, 55-3c; Hand, 197c; spot to prime, 89 56-3810. Provisions steady. Butter fairly active and firm. Eggs firm and scarce, 26-221c. Others unchanged. Freights to Liverbood per south of the firm of the fir

the depression. The price for Ohio oil paid in the field by the Buckeye Pipe Line still is 375 cents. The National Transit market also was dull but about steady, it now showing the rejuctances to fall which the Buckeye market exhibited a few days ago, when Pennsylvania oil was receding. There is a searcity of refined oil, according to "Kleman's News Letter," but the stagnation of speculation leaves the crude oil markets the victims of confusion and manipulation.

The range of prices and the total dealings were as follows:

Stock Exchange. Consolidated.

Nat. Tr. Buckeye. Nat. Tr. Buckeye. Opening 80 293, 793, 314, Highest 80 494, 80 314, Highest 80 494, 80 314, Highest 80 293, 793, 294, 80 314, Highest 80 293, 80 2

New-York, Thursday, Sept. 25.—BEEVES-Receipts 15 Chicago, Sept. 25.—The leading futures ranged arised of 266 head, all for to-morrow's market. No Opering. Highest Lowest. Closing 9612 97 96 99% \$1 00% 99% \$1 04% 1 05% \$1 04%

CORN. NO. 2. OATS, NO. 2. 38 385 285 355 415 415 MESS PORK, PER BBL. 9 25 9 50 9 25 11 525 11 675 11 50 12 125 12 225 12 10 LARD, PER 100 LBS. 6 00 6 07½ 6 10 8 17½ 77% 6 85 SHORT RIBS. PER 100 LBS. 5 20 5 25 5 60 5 63 5 97 2 6 05 May ... 5 97½ 6 05 5 97½ cash quotations were as follows: Fleur firm an changed: No. 2 spring wheat, 96½c: No. 3 spring v. 88#86; No. 2 red. 96%c: No. 2 corn. 46c; No. 2 58#858½c: No. 2 red. 96%c: No. 2 corn. 46c; No. 2 58#858½c: No. 2 red. 96½c: No. 2 barley, 750: 18axeed, 81 31½w81 52; prime timothy seed, 81 41 27; mess pork, per bbl. 89 50; lard, per 100 n. 84 41 27; mess pork, per bbl. 89 50; lard, per 100 n. 84 41 27; mess pork, per bbl. 89 50; lard, per 100 n. 84 41 27; mess pork, per bbl. 80 50; dry salted shoulders. h. 85 75/265 87½; short clear sides, boxed, 85 65ews whitskey, distillers finished goods, per gal. 81 13; a unchanged: No. 2 white oats, 30½w40c; No. 3 oats, 82x394c.

Articles. Receipts, Shipm

On the Produce Exchange, to-day, the butter market was quiet and unchanged. Eggs. 174180.

Milwaukee, Sept. 25.—Flour quiet. Wheat quiet: No. 2 spring on track, cash, 95290c; December, 90%c; No. 1 Northern, 81. Cern firm: No. 3 on track, 500. Oats firm: No. 2 white on track, 40c. Rye quiet; No. 1 is store, 67%c. Fractions firmer. Pork, January. 211 62%. Lard, January. 40. 45. Heeritz.—Flour, U.000 bbis; wheat, 31,800 bush: barley, 73 500 bush. Shipments—Flour, 14,900 bush: barley, 73 500 bush. Shipments—Flour, 14,900 bbis; barley, 68,400 bush.

Philadelphia, Sept. 25.—Flour market is quiet, bus choice old spring wheat is scarce and firmly held. Winters, however, in fair supply and ruled in buyers' favor. Rye flour is steady and in fair demand. at 83 75 for choice persons from other grain centres, this market ruled firm, bus without important change in prices. Cables weaker and export domand continued light, while millers were holding off. No. 2 red September, 97%c074c; October, 97%c1. November. 99 40994c; December, 91 600460 ft. Corn—Option market advanced ac, in sympathy with thimprovement in other grain centres, but in absence of demand from either speculators or shippers, prices were a great extent nominal. Carlots for local trade more active and firm at the late decline. No. 4 mixed, in grain depos. 50c; No. 3 high mixed, in 20th-st. elevator, 50%c1. No. 2 mixed September, 5546667c; No. 2 mixed September, 554667c; No. 2 mixed September, 5546667c; No. 2 mixed September, 564667c; No. 2 mixed Septem